

Appl. No. 10/788,749  
Andt. Dated: Dec. 12, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of September 13, 2005

### Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

#### Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A measuring method for dots of a pattern distributed on a light guide plate uniform, comprising the steps of:

defining [[a]] an x-y coordinate system according to the dots;  
selecting a unit area in the coordinate system;  
accounting area of the dots in the unit area;  
calculating an area density of the dots;  
wherein [[,]] a quantity of the dots in each unit area is invariable, and an area of each dot in the unit area is equal.

Claim 2 (original): The method as described in claim 1, wherein the dots are distributed in rows and columns.

Claim 3 (original): The method as described in claim 2, wherein the dots are arranged at same intervals in rows and columns, respectively.

Claim 4 (original): The method as described in claim 1, wherein the dots are shaped as circle.

Claim 5 (original): The method as described in claim 4, wherein the dots are distributed in rows and columns at respectively same intervals.

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**Claim 6 (original):** The method as described in claim 5, wherein the steps of calculating area density of the dots can use a equation expressed as:  
 $\sigma = \pi [r_{(n,m)}^2 + r_{(n+1,m)}^2 + r_{(n,m+1)}^2 + r_{(n+1,m+1)}^2]/cd$ , (n, m) is a coordinate of the dot,  $r_{(n,m)}$  is a semi diameter of the dot, c is column spacing of the dots, and d is row pitch of the dots.

**Claim 7 (original):** The method as described in claim 1, wherein the dots are shaped as foursquare.

**Claim 8 (original):** The method as recited in claim 7, wherein the dots are distributed in rows and columns at respectively same intervals.

**Claim 9 (original):** The method as described in claim 8, wherein the steps of calculating area density of the dots can use a following equation:  $\sigma = 0.25[l_{(n,m)}^2 + l_{(n+1,m)}^2 + l_{(n,m+1)}^2 + l_{(n+1,m+1)}^2]/ab$ , (n, m) is a coordinate of the dot,  $l_{(n,m)}$  is a length of edge of the dot, a is column spacing of the dots, and b is the row pitch of the dots.

**Claim 10 (currently amended):** The method as described in claim 1, wherein the dots are shaped as elliptic.

**Claim 11 (original):** The method as described in claim 1, wherein the dots are shaped as rectangular.

**Claim 12 (currently amended):** A measuring arrangement method for dots of a pattern distributed on [[the]] a light guide plate uniform, comprising:

defining [[a]] an x-y coordinate system covering the dots ;  
determining a plurality of unit areas in the coordinate system;

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accounting area of the dots in each of the unit areas;  
calculating an area density of the dots; wherein  
a quantity of the dots in each of the unit [[area]] areas is the same, and  
the dots, which occupies occupy more than one unit areas, occupies occupy  
the same sized area in the corresponding more than one unit areas,  
respectively.